Environmental Protection Agency

- (c) The November 15, 1993 SIP revision submitted by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy demonstrates the fulfillment of section 182(b)(2)(B) of the Clean Air Act for states to adopt RACT regulations for all sources for which EPA has issued a CTG before enactment of the 1990 Clean Air Act.
- (d)(1) The base year ozone precursor emission inventory requirement of section 182(a)(1) of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments has been satisfied for the Atlantic City, New York/ Northern New Island, Philadelphia/ Jersey/Long Wilmington/ Trenton, and Allentown/ Bethlehem/Easton areas of New Jersey. The inventory was submitted on November 15, 1993 and amended on November 21, 1994 by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection as a revision to the ozone State Implementation Plan (SIP).
- (2) The base year carbon monoxide emission inventory requirement of section 187(a)(1) of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments has been satisfied for the entire State. The inventory was submitted on November 15, 1992 and amended on September 28, 1995 by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection as a revision to the carbon monoxide State Implementation Plan.

[46 FR 20556, Apr. 6, 1981, and 48 FR 51480, Nov. 9, 1983, as amended at 59 FR 49211, Sept. 21, 1994; 60 FR 51354, Oct. 2, 1995; 60 FR 62746, Dec. 7, 1995]

§ 52.1583 Requirements for state implementation plan revisions relating to new motor vehicles.

New Jersey must comply with the requirements of $\S 51.120$.

[60 FR 4737, Jan. 24, 1995]

§§ 52.1584—52.1600 [Reserved]

§52.1601 Control strategy and regulations: Sulfur oxides.

(a) The applicable limitation on the sulfur content of fuel marketed and used in New Jersey until and including March 15, 1974, as set forth in N.J.A.C. subchapter 7:1–3.1 is approved, except that the use of coal in the following utility plants and boiler units is not approved:1

¹Action by the Administrator regarding coal conversion at the listed plants and units is being held in abeyance until the Administrator determines whether and to what extent that conversion cannot be deferred, based on analysis of fuel allocations for residual oil and coal in the Mid-Atlantic and New England States.

| Company | Plant | City | Boiler unit(s) |
|--|--|---|---|
| Atlantic City Electric Public Service Electric & Gas Do Do Do Do Do Do Jo Jersey Central Power & Light | Essex Sewaren Bergen Burlington Kearney Hudson | Deepwaters Newark Woodbridge Bergen Burlington Kearney Jersey City Sayreville | All. Do. No. 1. 1–4. All. No. 1. |
| Do | E. H. Werner | South Amboy | Do. |

(b) Before any steam or electric power generating facility in Zone 3, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:27-10.1, burning fuel oil on June 4, 1979, having a rated hourly gross heat input greater than 200,000,000 British Thermal Units (BTU's), and capable of burning coal without major reconstruction or construction, which facility was in operation prior to May 6, 1968, or group of such facilities having a combined rated hourly capacity greater than 450,000,000 BTU's may be permitted by the State to convert to the use of coal, the State shall submit to EPA a copy of the proposed permit together with an air quality analysis employing methodology acceptable to EPA. If EPA determines, on the basis of the submitted analysis, that the proposed coal conversion will not interfere with the attainment or maintenance of air quality standards and will not be the cause for any Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) increment to be exceeded, then the permit authorizing conversion may become effective immediately upon the publication of such a determination (as a Notice) in the FEDERAL REGISTER. If EPA determines that the submitted analysis is inadequate or that it shows that the proposed conversion will interfere with attainment or maintenance of air quality standards or cause any PSD increment to be exceeded, then EPA shall so inform the State of its determination, and the permit authorizing conversion shall not become effective and conversion shall not occur until an adequate analysis is submitted or, if necessary, until a control strategy revision which would require any necessary emission reductions is submitted by the State and placed into effect as an EPA approved revision to the implementation plan. In addition, this same procedure shall apply to any State permit applied for that would au-

thorize a relaxation in the sulfur-incoal limitation at any such facility, as defined above in this paragraph, having already been granted a permit to convert to coal.

(c) The U.S. Gypsum Co. in Clark, New Jersey is permitted to burn fuel oil with a sulfur content of 2.0 percent, by weight, at either Boiler #1, #2 or #3 until March 31, 1985 or until Boiler #4 is ready to burn coal, whichever occurs first. Such oil burning must conform with New Jersey requirements and conditions as set forth in applicable regulations and administrative orders.

[39 FR 1439, Jan. 9, 1974, as amended at 44 FR 31979, June 4, 1979; 44 FR 38471, July 2, 1979; 49 FR 30179, July 27, 1984]

§52.1602 [Reserved]

§52.1603 Significant deterioration of air quality.

(a) The requirements of sections 160 through 165 of the Clean Air Act are not met, since the plan does not include approvable procedures for preventing the significant deterioration of air quality.

(b) Regulations for preventing significant deterioration of air quality. The provisions of §52.21(b) through (w) are hereby incorporated and made a part of the applicable state plan for the State of New Jersey.

 $[43\ FR\ 26410,\ June\ 19,\ 1978,\ as\ amended\ at\ 45\ FR\ 52741,\ Aug.\ 7,\ 1980]$

§52.1604 Control strategy and regulations: Total suspended particulates.

(a) Any variance issued by the Department under N.J.A.C. Title 7, Chapter 27, section 6.5, subsections (a), (b), or (c) shall not exempt any person from the requirements otherwise imposed by N.J.A.C. 7:27–6.1 *et seq.; Provided* that the Administrator may approve such variance as a plan revision when the